SELECTING A PRIMING COAT FOR WOOD

WHY ALUMINUM PAINT MAKES A BETTER PRIMING COAT

RAPID changes in the moisture content of wood cause checking and the other common defects of wood weathering.

The paint coating, therefore, which most effectively minimizes changes in the moisture content of wood makes the best protective coating. Aluminum Paint is such a coating.

Aluminum Paint has great durability and maintains a satisfactory moisture-proofing efficiency and protecting power for long periods.

Aluminum Paint covers wood with a metallic film. This film is relatively impermeable to light or moisture

—the result of tiny flakes of ALCOA ALBRON "leafing" together.

In all cases where wood is exposed to weather, this "Coat of Metal" effectually waterproofs and cuts down warping and checking due to moisture changes.

A priming coat of Aluminum Paint also reduces the bleeding of pitch through the paint film, not only on the general run of lumber, but also on knots. It decreases checking, flaking, and scaling in the second and third paint layers. It binds the top coats perfectly and makes them last longer and look better.

It is especially recommended for the priming coat on Red Cedar and Redwood Siding. Being more opaque than ordinary paint, it effectively conceals the color in these woods and also helps to seal the resins in the wood itself, thus protecting the finish coat.

WHAT IS ALUMINUM PAINT?

A GOOD Aluminum Paint consists of ALCOA ALBRON Powder and a suitable vehicle of oil or varnish. For a priming coat on wood the best type of vehicle is one consisting of kettle bodied linseed oil blended with thinner and drier in the correct proportions. Such a vehicle should contain not more than 40 percent thinner and should be of such consistency, when mixed with 2 pounds of ALCOA ALBRON

per gallon of vehicle, to have smooth flowing and leveling properties. The paint should set to touch in 6 to 10 hours and dry to a reasonably hard film in 30 hours, free from runs or sags.

WHY ALCOA ALBRON

ALCOA ALBRON is composed entirely of pure Alcoa Aluminum. Adulterated powders lower the protective and lasting qualities of Aluminum Paint.

HOW TO MIX

PUT the powder in a container or pail, add the vehicle in the correct proportions, and stir. The powder will readily disperse in the vehicle. If the surface is clean and dry, you are ready to paint. Only enough paint for one day's use should be mixed at one time.

APPLICATION

ALUMINUM Paint spreads and works well under the brush. It should be brushed out into a thin coat much as other paints are. To secure a uniform appearance, the finishing strokes should all be in the same direction. Of course, no paint of any kind should be applied to damp surfaces or to wood which has an abnormally large water content until this has had time to dry thoroughly.

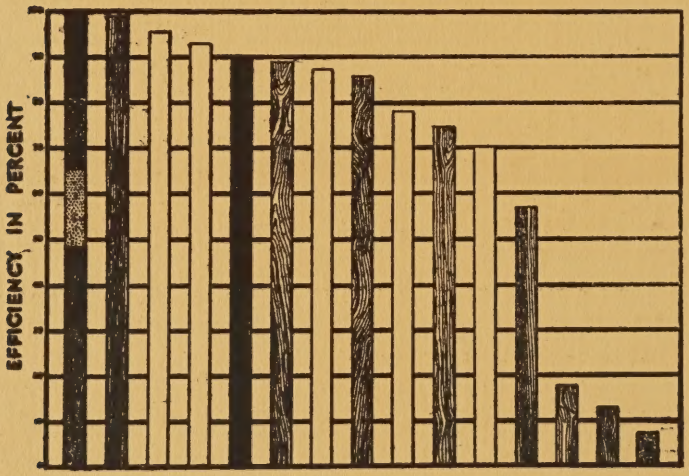
ALCOA ALBRON

POWDER FOR

ALUMINUM PAINT

FROM TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 181
FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY
U. S. FOREST SERVICE

"Shrinking and swelling and internal stresses causing warping and checking are brought about in wood by changes in the moisture content. Such changes are occurring continually when wood is exposed to changing atmospheric conditions, and the only way to prevent or retard them is to protect the wood from the air with some moisture-resistant finish or coating."



MOISTURE RESISTANCE OF COATINGS

READ LEFT TO RIGHT

1. Aluminum Leaf Process.
2. Pitch Paint and Aluminum Powder.
3. Spar Varnish and Aluminum Powder.
4. Bronzing Liquid and Aluminum Powder.
5. Asphalt Paint.
6. Rubbing Varnish.
7. Enamel.
8. Shellac.
9. Cellulose Enamel.
10. Cellulose Lacquer.
11. Oil Paint.
12. Spar Varnish.
13. Linseed Oil.
14. Bronzing Liquid.
15. Wax.

ALBRON

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